NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1886.

A PARNELLITE'S OPINION.

MR. SEXTON ON UNIONIST DIVISIONS. E THE TIE BETWEEN TORIES AND ANTI-GLADSTON-IANS A WEAR ONE-TRIFLING WITH RIOTERS IN BELFAST.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright; 1886; North American Cable News Co LONDON, Aug. 6 .- Mr. Sexton, the Irish member for Belfast, in a conversation with me to-day

"The Liberal Unionists hold the field for the present. What Hartington said at the Devoustire House meeting was true enough. With them lies the balance of power now instead of with the Irish party, but there is a fundamental difference between the compact Irish party and the Liberal Unionists-tag-rag. One is a solid unit, with a single aim, and an entirely foreign bodyin the English House. It is moreover united under a leader whom it absolutely trusts and whose parliamentary sagacity is matchless. The others are a rump of a great party in whose midst they sit, and they are in divided allegiance to two leaders, one of whom is already undermining the other's authority. The seventy odd Liberal Unionists appear to think they will bring around the rest of the Liberal party, comprising nearly two hundred, to their peculiar views. Politics don't work in that way. After sitting together for some time, the two hundred will be far likelier to melt the seventy than vice versa. They are pledged to support the Tories only on the one principle of preventing Gladstone from forwarding his Irish policy. Upon every other positive question they are bound to Guadstone and it is therefore pretty certain that the Tories will not be thrown out upon the Irish question. But blood is thicker than water, you know, and upon the first tempting Eritish or Imperial question that arises-a question that mill involve some vital party principle and range the Conservatives and Liberals within their tradithonal party lines, the Liberal Unionists will vote with their traditional party, friends and not with their natural foes. When that question shall arise, or what it will be, it passes my wisdom to say. Gladstone, who is the oldest Parliamentary hand, may be trastedlto bring it about

in the proper way."
"Do you wish for a winter session ?" "The usefulness of a winter session would depend en-tirely on the purpose for which it would be called. If it were called to consider a National question with regard to settlement, we should welcome it; but, unless the Government gives a pledge in that sense this month, I apprehend they would got the of reform in a winter session by the plea that they had not had sufficient time to consider and prepare it, and would endeavor to use the winter session for purposes of coercion on the grounds of the difficulty experienced in Ireland as to collection

"What is your view as to the probable action of the

· First of all, I expect we shall wait to see what Gladstone's action on the address will be ; but in any event I think it highly improbable that the address will be allowed to pass without a full debate upon the matter of the resolutions adopted by the Irish party in Dublin with reference to the urgent necessity for bringing rents into a reasonable relation with the ability of ten auts to pay. Moreover, if the Government do not

promise that when the House resumes, be it in November or at a later date, they will be prepared to present such measures of reform as they may have matured in the meantime and that they will use the interval for that purpose, then I believe the Irish party will feel it to be their duty to encumber votes in supply for the Irish service by a full discussion of the principles and details of the Irish administration. Should this forecast be realized, the session can scarcely end before October.

"As member for Belfast, how do you explain a continuance of rioting in that city ?"

There appears to be great weakness all round in Relfast. In the first instance, the police played with the ricters when they ought to have met them firmly. The Mayor and the local magistrates paralyzed the exthe stayor and the local magnetars paralyzed the ex-tentive by inducing the police at a critical moment to retire within the barracks and remain there in a ridic-ulous and impotent position, guarded by soldiers. Some of the coroner's jurors aggravated the situation acutely by returning verdicts of wilful murder against constables who fired in defence of their lives. The executive itself, after the riots of last June, by a deplorable error in judgment, removed the extra forces from town, although arned that the arrival of the July anniversaries coupled with the fact of a contested election would certainly provoke a recurrence of most grave disorders. The prosecution of those accused of murder of the poor boy James Curran was confided, not to first class counsel, but to weak and incompetent hands. The local bench is composed chiefly with the Orange body and thought the ends justice satisfied in cases of the rioters sumarily dealt with by short terms of imprisonment, or even by triffing fines, and when the assizes came and the worst offences were taken up for consideration, Judge O'Brien, who knows how to be stern and awe-inspiring in the South of Ireland when dealing with members of the National Lesgue, avoided the question before him carefully, and although it was quite evident that swift punishment was the vital element in curing the evil situation, the Crown counsel actually moved the court to postpone the trials to next assizes, more than half a year distant. Of course it might have been argued that the excitement prevailing in Belfast rendered a fair trial difficult, but we know that in other parts of Ireland the Crown would have met a similar state of affairs by using their power to procure ous crimes which originated the rlots were committed, and yet the men accused of them have been released on nominal bail, and the trials are relegated to the misty future. The local magistrates, Crown Counsel and Judge of Assizes have amongst them created a terrible situation which is developing to worse issues day by day. to measure. I see no hope for the restoration of peace in Beifast except by the union of respectable men of all tics in the establishment of a vigorous special police and criminal administration for the town." " How does the petition against your election for Bel-

Since I have been elected for two places. It raises a

curious point which rests upon a precedent established in the case of Daniel O'Connell, who in 1841 was elected for Meath and Cork. The authorities of the House of Commons have decided that I cannot choose whether to eit for Sligo or Belfast until the result of the petition is known. Sir Erskine May gives this opinion; 'If Mr. Sexton elects now to sit for Selfast, the result of the petition might prove that the seat did not belong to him. If, on the other hand, he chooses to sit for Silgo and the trial of petition resulted adversely to him, it would then appear that he had been allowed to make a enoice between two seats, although no right of election was vested in him. If he had been duly elected for only one, if he were allowed to elect to sit for Sigo there would then be a new election for the Belfast seat, to which trial of petition might prove that another was entitled. Nevertheless it seems hard that because a defeated candidate in Belfast is not satisfied to take his beating, the electors of sligo are to be debarred fro choosing a representative for half a year. I will sit and vote in the House, of course, but nobody will know how to style me, pending the result of the petition. I have entered my name on the roll of the House as member for

both places. William O'Brien, Editor of United Ireland, has at length consented to go to the Chicago convention as chief representative of the Irish party. O'Brien, with whom I sent you an interview a few weeks ago, is, perhaps, next to Parnell, the member of the Irish party in whose keen intellect and uncompromising patriotism the Irish people have most thorough reliance. There will go with him Mr. Deasy, M. P., possibly John Redsond, M. P., and Mr. Leamy, M. P.

PANAMA CANAL LOAN EAGERLY SUBSCRIBED. Paris, Aug. 6 .- One hundred and fifty thousand new subscribers have applied for the new bonds Issued by the Panama Canal Company. The number ex Lessers has issued a new circular addressed to the share holders in the canal. In it he states that over one hundred thousand shareholders have subscribed for 405,502 shares in the new loss. The Council of Administration of the company have, on the proposal of M. de Lesseps, decided to annul all of the new shares not subscribed

INCIDENTS IN THE DOMINION.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6 (Special) .- A dispatch by cable was received here to-day announcing that Captain Green, of the Montreal Field Battery, a gentlemen who moved in high acctal circles here committed suicide by shooting himself near Bordeaux, France.

The Canadian Pacific has now obtained control of the wires of the Canada Mutual Company, which was organfeed as the attachment in Cauada of the Mutual Union. How it passed into the hands of the Canadian Pacific is OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—A petition has been addressed to

the Montreal Police Department asking that protection be aflorded travellers and settlers on Prince Albert trail, in view of recent acts of lawlessness committed by highwaymen. The Government has decided to piace a detachment of police at the Touchwood Hills, a short distance southeast of Humboldt.

QUELEC, Auc. 6.—August Langlais, a farmer of Pointe Aux Trembles, while feeding his fowls a day or two ago, was attacked by a game cock. His hand was pierced by the bird's spure.

After suffering terrible agony he died from lockjaw.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TACTICS.

MR. COOK YIELDS TO THE UNION RADICALS.

HE WILL OPPOSE GLADSTONE IF ELECTED FOR EAST BIRMINGHAM-THE RADICAL LEADER GUARDED BY DETECTIVES

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Copyright; 1886; North American Cable News Co. LONDON, Aug. 6 -The most important incident of the moment is the probable contest in Birmingham in which Alderman Cook, the defeated Gladstonian candidate, is pitted against Henry Matthews, the Conservative Home Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain said to-day: " Personally, I think that, in this contest, it is impossible for Mr. Cook to carry East Birmingham without the consent and support of my friends, who used their influence against him at the late election and favored Matthews on the sole ground of their determination to defeat Mr. Gladstone's bill and maintain the legisla-

tive union between Great Britain and Ireland. " Mr. Cook, in his anxiety to retain the seat, wavered for some time between following Chamberlain and supporting Gladstone's bills, but finally decided to support the latter, which led to his defeat at the polls. It s the judgment of my friends that Gladstone's bills being now hopelessly dead, there need be no mi-take as to their determination to support the Conservative Government at all hazards in every measure intended to prevent the revival of any form of Gladstone's bills or success to any other plan involving the establishment of a legislature in Ireland not entirely subordinate to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster.

"The question now is whether Matthews shall be returned; or Cook, who desires again to contest the seat. Cook has been required by Arthur Chamberlain and the Committee of Unionist Radicals to define his position anew as regards the Legislative Union and he made a statement to the committee which they regarded as too vague and verbose to be accepted. They insisted upon more explicit replies. These he gave them on a second hearing and at a meeting last night they were accepted as satisfactory. Mr. Cook repudiated the Irish land bill, insisted upon Irish representation at Westminster, and declared plumply that he would consent to nothing which threatened or dimin ished the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over Ireland. Even now I shall take no active part in sup porting Cook's candidacy, but as he has renounced Gladstone and all his works, no sufficient reason ap pears to me or my friends why Unionist Radicals, who wish East Birmingham to be represented by a Unionist Radical rather than by a Unionist Tory, should not vote for Mr. Cook in preference to Home Secretary Mat

Mr. Chamberlain further said: "Whichever of the candidates is returned from East Birmingham stants committed to support the Legislative Union and Imperial supremacy against all comers. As to the imme diate outlook of the Irish question in Parliament, it is my firm conviction that any attempt on the part of the

the business of the House can be easily disposed of in a brief sitting to follow August 19. When the sense of majority, is in favor of remitting the whole offestion of administration to calm deliberate examination and set-tlement by all the light that can be thrown upon it in serious investigation and discussion, Mr. Chamberlain is indisposed to believe that Mr. Gladstone will risk what remains of his influence and position on a tour of agitation in Ireland, which might have uncomfortable conquences if it provoked disorder, and must have for him out disorder.

In the opinion of Jesse Collins who was present at opular influence and authority, not only in England out in Waies and Scotland.

Mr. Chambetlain, speaking of the statement made by several fournals that the Government found it neces sary to protect him personally at Birmingham, by detec

" For some time past I had been advised by the Government to allow this to be done. Detectives were sent to my residence at Sirmingham and my hou e in London steadily watched by police officers. The same thing

Mr. Chamberlain manifested no anxiety or jerturba-tion on the subject. He observed that those who made such precautions necessary were no good friends of the Irish cause, since the mere fact which leaked out at Elirmingham that his life had been threatened in a manner as to make the Government adopt such precaution caused great indignation among the workingmen and people of Birmingham generally, which would most assuredly blaze out into dangerous wrath were any serious attempt made upon his life, or that of any prominent man who aided in establishing the supremacy of the Union against the Separatists and Gladstone.

AN AMERICAN SKIPPER MILDLY TREATED. PORTLAND, Aug. 6 (Special) .- The fishing chooner Lucy Dyer, Captain Greenlaw, arrived in this harbor this afternoon. Captain Greenlaw called at the port of Mulgrave, where the Custom authorities warned him to withdraw beyond the three mile limit. He sail to-day: "The Custom House officers in Canada treated me fairly. Although I had been fishing just a little within three marine miles of the nearest point of land, I was allowed to depart unmolested. The people are poor and feel the loss of the American trade. Everybody whom I met seemed to be anxious to have this troublesome matter settled. A large number of Canadians asked me to give them employment and save them from starvation, but I was compelled to refuse this, as the starvation, but I was compelled to refuse this, as the law prohibited me from shipping men. When I went to see again a large number of men in boats followed my vessel outside of the three-mile limit and there begged me to take them on board. One man followed me seven miles in a dory and asked to get a passage to Portland, but I could not even do this. I feit sorry for those poor people. Great indignation was felt against the Canadian authorities on account of the seizures of our vessels, as this netion on the part of Canada has taken the daily breat from the mouths of these unfortunate fishermen, who during their whole lifetime have depended for a living upon American trade."

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON,
LONDON, Aug. 6, 1886,
THE QUEEN'S WREATH FOR LIST.—The Queen has sent a beautiful laurel wreath to Bayreuth to be placed on the tomb of the Abbe Liszt.

ATHIUDE OF THE COLOMIES.—The British colonial delegates were formally introduced to-day to the Right Hom. Edward Stathope, the new Colonial Secretary. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, assured Mr. Stanhope that there had never existed among the colonies a stronger desire to cement their amon with the mother country than existed at the present time. The Secretary assured the delegates that he would never lose sight of the rights of the colonies in any of the pending questions.

the last report: Trieste, 5 new cases and 8 deaths; fix-venna, 22 cases and 9 deaths. Venice, 5 cases and 1 death; Verona, 10 cases and 3 deaths; Eologona, 21 cases and 12 deaths; elsewhere, 76 cases and 22 deaths.

DECREES OF DIVORCE.—The Rev. Mr. Finlayson, the organizing secretary of the Colonial and Controchail Chirch Society, was to-day condemned to pay \$5,000 to Mr. Cookson, whose wile was accused of adultery with Finlayson. Cookson was also given a decree of divorce. The decree of divorce obtained by Donaid Crawford against his wife because of her relations with Sic Charles. was to-day declared absolute.

THE ASTLEY STAKES.—At the Lewes Summer Meeting to-day the race for the Astley Stakes for two-year-olds was won by M. Dawson's bay coit The Baron, G. Lambert's chestnut coit Canterbury second, Mr. Atlangton's bay filly St. Mary third. There were ten starters.

To COMMAND IN BURMAIL—The British Government in India has decided to intrust the supreme command in Burmain to Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, commander-in-chief in Madras. Five thousand troops will be sent into the country as soon as the cold season begins to scear it and drive out or subduct the Insurgents, and 1,000 additional police will be sent from India to maintain order.

FOCIALISTS ARRESTED IN HAMBURG. HAMBURG, Aug. 6 .- The police of this city last night visited a beer-cellar much frequented by suicalists, and dispersed a meeting. The cellar was earched. The place was found to be a rendezvous of socialists of the extreme class. Documents were found showing the existence of a so et society which had mea bers in Germany, Holland and England. Subscription lists, accounts and letters were found which, taken together, revealed a large proportion of the memoership of the society. The police arrested eight of the social late who were in the cellar when the officers entered in

CUTTING HELD FOR SENTENCE. REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE THE MEXICAN COURT-HIS RETURN TO PRISON.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 6 (Special) .- Cutting was tried yesterday before Judge Meguel Zubia, a darkskinned Mexican about sixty-five years old, who looks exactly like an Indian. His hair is jet black, cut short, and stands straight up from his head. "According to law, we are going to read over all the evidence and for-mer proceedings," was the judge's first exciamation. The official interpreter then read the record, which was in Spanish, and translated it into English. It will make a big book. The record sets forth that Cutting published in The Heraid of El Paso, Tex., a slanderous article, that in a foreign country he insuited a Mexican citizen, violating the penal code of Chihuahua, Both Cutting and Cousul Brigham denied the correctness of the rec-ord in many particulars, and pointed out things alleged that never occurred. When the reading was finished Cutting was asked if he agreed and would sign it. He

"I agree to nothing and will sign nothing. I ignore your court altogether. I am held here only at the point Consul Brigham said: "We Ignore those proceedings

altogether. We say this without any disrespect to the court or to the Mexican Republic." Then the trial began. The only persons who took part in it were the judge, the prosecuting attorney and the

in it were the judge, the prosecuting attorney and the law student appointed to defend Cutting. The prosecuting attorney spoke in Spanish for a few minutes, urging a sentence of not less than two years at hard labor, and quoting the Mexican law which had been violated. Medina, the man who had caused all the trouble, read a speech. He wanted Cutting punished by a long term of hard labor, and wasted damages for himself. He said that this case had been dangerous to the peace of the two chies, and had brought two Republics perhaps to war, and he wanted Cutting sentenced to the full extent of the law—two years at hard labor. Cutting shawer argued that there was no question about an offence having been committed by Cutting in his first article published in Paso dei Noric, but that was retracted and the law satisfied by his retraction. The publication in the 11 Paso Herold was a new offence, and he urged the court to let the prisoner of with a light sentence. He did not believe the prisoner thought he was vloiding a Mexican law by his publication in Texas, and consequently he did not vloid the Mexican law wilfully. Cutting's lawyer did not trace Mexican law wilfully.

diate outlook of the Irish question in Parliament, it is my firm conviction that my attempt on the part of the Irish Parliamentary Party, or of Mr. Gladstone, to revive the agitation of last session will be followed by a crushing defeat."

Mr. Chamberlain's opinion is that a number of so-called Gladstonian members are heartily sick of the condition to which they have been reduced by the obstinacy and failure of Mr. Gladstone. He thinks that if the Conservatives are wise, there will be no need of an autumn session, for the business of the House can be easily disposed of in a

and soldiers hastened to the scene and charged on the the interview, an Irish agitation conducted in Ireland at | rioters, but without dispersing them. The police then this time by Mr. Gladstone would make an end of his fired upon the crowd, severely wounding seven proclamation by the Mayor forbitsling unlawful assemblages in the streets, threatening all who attempt to form them and all who participate in them with arrest, and calling on all law abiding citizens to assist the police in suppressing disorder whenever it may occur in the city.

in the city.

DUBLIS, Aug. 6.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief
Secretary for Ireland, gave audience to day to Mayor
Harland, of Belfast, with reference to the enforcement of strong repressive measures in that city.

SIX MEN DROWNED IN LAKE HURON,

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 6.-The pleasure yacht Cruiser, was caught in the storm of Sunday night and wrecked on Lake Huran, She had a crew of six young men, all of whom were drowned. six young men, all of whom were drowned. The yacht came ashers at Peet Franko, at the mouth of the Au Sable Ever. The bodies were recovered of T. A. Teller, manager of the Bank of London, at Walford: William Vidal, station agent at the same place, and the son of Senator Vidal, and Hope McKenzie, a nephew of Alexander McKenzie. The three still missing are W. C. Morrison, of Jarvis, William J. Sinciair, secretary of the West Lambton Reform Association, and Framing McKenzie, another nephew of Alexander McKenzie.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 .- A dispatch from Fort Keogh, Mont., says: "Word has been received from Simmon's sheep corral on the American Fork of the Mus sel Shoal, that a cloud-burst occurred there Monlay evening which destroyed 800 head of sheep. The cloud exploded at the head of Dry Run C reck, and came pou ing down in a solid wall twenty-two feet high.

by a terrific hall storm, which rooted up and destroye wide. Near Merrill a cloud of hall burst. There wer drifts of hall fourteen inches deep in some places. It half an hour one sheet of hall came pouring down." ST Louis, Aug. 6.-A dispatch from Topeka, Kap. nat a tornado had struck the town of Hartland and has demolished twenty houses and done great damage to growing crops. Sixteen cars were blown from th

WILBER E STOREY'S WILL SUSTAINED. CHICAGO, Aug. 6. (Special).-The Appellate Court to-day affirmed the finding of the Circuit Court in the matter of the will of Wilbur F. Storey, made in 1881. This will leaves the entire estate to Mrs. Storey, includbrother of the testator, took an appeal to the Suprethat Mr. Storey was not of sound mind and that he was also a spiritualist. The Court holds that letters written by Mr. Storey in March, 1881, bear internal evidence of acuteness, precision, business discrimination and pru-dence on the part of the writer. Regarding the other dence on the part of the writer. Regarding the other point, the Court says: "The fact that one who professes a belief in what is known as spiritualism may be influenced by and give credence to alleged communications from spirits, which are, in fact, no communications, but impositions end decisions contrived by designing persons, is far from sufficient to prove in such jerson want of testamentary capacity." Should the Supreme Court sustain the decision of the Appellate Court the next step in the contest will be the firms of a bill in chance ry by those opposed to the will.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE GALENA SAILS UNDER SEALED ORDERS. PORTLAND Me., Aug. 6. The United States steamers belonging to the North Atlantic squadron, sailed under scaled orders. She is provisioned for a long crub GERMAN AMERICAN PEMINARDS

A SCHOONER SINKS IN A GALE. COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 6. The schooner Ed-ley, of Camden, Me., captain Coolas, from the thia port, sprang a seak on August 4 during a thout thatly miles east northward of Highland capt in ave hours. The crew were taken of by the school and brough there this norming.

A COAL MINER KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

A COAL MINER KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION, VOLNESTONS, Olso, Aug. 6 (Special). William Thomas, i coal immer in Malioning Shaft, was killed this afternoon by a premature explosion of a cartiridge he had prepared.

BURYING VICTIMS OF A DISASTER.

PORTLASE, Me., Aug. 6 (*pecial). The tuneral services over the bodice of two of the vactims of the harbor accident were held this afternoon at the congress street Methodist Charch. The body of Benjamin Whitten was recovered just half an hour before the functal; two other bodies are missing yet. The church was densely crowded. The services lasted one and a half hours. The only member who was saved out of a family of eight could not be present as he is too seriously lift, being nearly drowned himself.

CRIMES OF ALFRED PACKER, THE MINER. HIS NARRATIVE OF SUFFERING-DEMONIAC CON-DENVER, Aug. 6.—The trial of Alfred Packer for

murder and cannibalism, which was concluded at Gunnison yesterday, was one of the most remarkable cases known. The last day he testified in his own defence. He looked pale. His cheeks , were hollow and his eyes sunken. He stood up during the entire statement which occupied two and a half hours. At times he became excited and emphasized his narrative with gestures and not infrequently with oaths, until restrained by his attorney. As told by the defendant, no story could be more horrible than the bare recital of how he and his five companions wandered aimlessly about the mountains without food, raving mad with hunger, eating their moccasins, willow buds, rose buds, and finally devouring each other. Then after the death of the remainder of the party, the cold, unfeeling account of how he took flesh from the legs of his companions, boiled it in tin cups and ate it, has never been equalled in the history of jurisprudence in America. He admitted that once or twice his stomach refused to retain such a feast. Fnally his will conquered the animal out trouble. All these circumstances were listened to with the closest attention by the crowd assembled. It was only when the cross-examination uncovered the weak points in the narrative and the witness testified to the impossible circumstances which he recounted that the truth of the recital was questioned. He tes-

section of the Section Law was in additional to the Section of the Section Law was in the Section Law Section Law

ed from day to day over the mountains, having a sup-ply of human flesh with him. Finally, in the last days

thined:

Here Major 7 Downed gave me my first food, which was brandy and a light diet. I soon regained my appetite and took up my lodging with Larry Defan, a saloon-keeper. General Adams had gone to Denver and was expected back every day. Finally he came and I not him soon after and told him I wanted to get back to the Les Pinos country, and ion my comrades. He agreed to take me. I had bought a horse and saidle from Otto Metz for \$75. Keturning to the agency my story was fold, but not as I now tell gi, for I was assumed for the world to know how I had lived. General Adams got me into his office and induced me to make the confession of which he told you. I didn't think it was put in writing. To prove my story a party started with me to find the remains, but I got lost and could not find my way. It was so storney when we went over the ground in the winter that I could not see the landmarks. The party thought I was playing them false and they began to accuse me of murdering the men. We returned to camp and I was arrested and taken to Saguache.

The prisoner related how he was treated by the officer; how he was provided with a key to his shackles, and a sack of food. While the sheriff was gone from home the released himself and made his way to Canon City and from there to Pueblo, where he stayed that summer, iraised a crop and sold it. Then he went to the mountains of Wyoming and Montana, travelling under the name of John Swartz. Returning to the parts of the narrative which he omitted, Packer said: I am accused of robbing the dead. Yes, I did rob the dead. When I cut the flesh from the bodies, preinc nead. When I cut the flesh from the bodies, Fre-paring to start out over the range in search of civiliza-tion, I took \$5 from Swan's pocket, a \$5.0 bill from Bell and \$10 from Miller. Here is where I did wrong, I robbed the dead, but I knew the money would do my dead comrades no good and I, being yet aire, thought the money might help to save my life. I am wilting to take the blame for robbing the dead, for it was wrong.

by the questions that were put to him. He became enraged and branched off in a tirade of abuse against enraged and branched off in a tirade of abuse against newspaper men, the prosecuting counsel, and finally against the judge and jury who heard the first trial, when he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. He cursed Judge Gerry in the most whiled terms known to the English language. His counsel, the judge and the sheriff, all had to interfere to finish him and they did it with difficulty. He became heree, and rising to his feet, looked the demon that he has been pictured. His conduct caused a chill to pass over the authence, which remained breathlessly silent. It was a reliet when Sheriff Shores took hold of him and com-pelled him to sit down.

BEATEN ON HIS CIVIL SERVICE RECORD. GENERAL COX'S DEFEAT-NOMINATIONS FOR CON-

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6 (Special) .- The Democratic Convention of this the IVth Congressional District met here yesterday to nominate a candidate. The present member is General William R. Cox. He is and is a zealous supporter of the President and his policy. It was a foregone conclusion that Cox was to be beaten because he is opposed to the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils." A majority of his own county delegates were against him on this account. and this policy of the Administration was vigorously denounced by F. N. Strudwick, who put John W. Gra ham, of Orango County, in nomination. Mr. Graham was nominated to-day on the 211th ballot. Resolution were passed indorsing the wise, patriotic administration of Cleveland, but there was a det iberate failure to in dorse the Civit Service policy. W. H. Cowles has been renominated for Courress by the Democrats of the VIIIth District. R. Z. Linney is an Independent Democratic candidate against Cowles.

W. H. Maione is an Independent Democratic caudidate for Courress against the Democratic nomines in the IXth District.

Chartes R. Jones is an Independent Democratic named

the IXth District.
Charles R. Jones is an Independent Democratic candidate in the VIIth Congressionsi District against Alfred Rowland, the Democratic nominee.
John R. Webster is an Independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the VII District, against J. W. Reid, the Democratic homines.

PICKLING A ROD FOR MR. RANDALL. PITTSEURG, Aug. 6 (Special).—When James 8. Ratan was a member of the State Senate in 1872 and was chairman of the Apportionment Committee, a bill Polladelphia and creating another in that city for the benefit of State Senator Nagle, then a prominent Quaker asked him to use his influence with Rutan toward allowing the Randall district to remain undisturbed City Democrat. Randall sought Senator Cameron and

Cameron consented and the bill was so amended. The first opportunity Mr. Randall had to pay this debt he inrst opportunity Mr. Randall had to pay this debt he improved by using his influence to have Ratan removed from the United States Marshalship. Cleveland had not got comfortably seated before Rutan was sacrificed. Rutan will be elected to the Senate this fail, and the probability is that he will be again chairman of the Apportionment Committee. If the next Legislature should be Republican, Rutan's power will probably be observed in the failure of the next Apportionment bill to provide for Mr. Raudall.

TESTIMONY OF ANARCHIST FIELDEN.

A BADLY FRIGHTENED MAN-EVIDENCE TO RELIEVE THE PRISONER SCHWAB.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, Aug. 6 .- The defence in the Aparchist cases put a long list of witnesses on the stand to-day and rounded the day's proceedings by placing Samuel Fielden in the witness-box. He was the last speaker at the Haymarket meeting, and, according to gressive and deflant until the police arrived. Five witnesses also swore that he was seen to fire a revolver into the ranks of the police. Fleiden's presence on the stand to-day was anything but that of a fierce and uncompromising leader of revolutionists. He has a full round figure and a tremendous growth of beard. His forehead is low and retreating. His voice was low and tremulous and his air almost beseeching. He strove to explain that the meeting at the office early in the evening of May 4 was thoroughly peaceable, and he went from it to the Haymarket with Parsons. He gave a rambling version of his speech and explained that in his demand to "Throttle the law" he only inclared that he left the waron before the bomb exploded, curred. This flatly contradicts the story told yesterday by the brother of Spies and a Socialist, Kreuger, who de-

The cause of death was said to be apoplexy. The Inter-Occupathis morning says: "While it is a fact that apoof April he found his way to Sagniche. He con- plexy was the cause, nevertheless it has since been ascertained that the apoplectic stroke which ended in Mr. Strahan-Let me see the letter. his death was the result of injuries which he received on Tuesday evening. The deceased man had been financially interested in athletic sports at Cheltenham Beach and elsewhere in connection with Duncan C. Ross. On man had received numerous kicks and blows. friends of Major Durell are satisfied that he received the injuries which caused his death during the fights.

> THROWN FROM HIS TRICYCLE AND KILLED. Boston, Aug. 6 (Special) .- An accident ocn the death of Rufus H. Stickney, son of the sente member of the mustard manufacturing firm of Stickney A Poor, of this city, and in painful injuries to his young Woodlawn Park Hotel, Auburndale. They were enthusiastic tricyclists and every evening after Mr. Stickney's return from the city the two would start off on their machine and ride over the neighboring roads starting after tea and intending to return at their usual made. There, as Mrs. Stickiney stated, she suddenly felt the machine quiver and before they had time to make any preparations for a tumble over it went. Mr. Stickiney was thrown a little distance into the gutter. Mrs. Stickiney fell under the machine. Both were reintered insensible. Somehody passing a few moments afterward discovered the two bodies lying beside the overturned tricycle. They were taken to the Woodlawn Park Hotel. Medical attendance had already been summoned but all that the physician could do for the musband was unavailing. The wife's injuries were found to be slimply bruises but the effect of the sudden disaster was terrible to her. Mr. Stickiney was twenty-nine years of age.

UTL INDIANS KILLED BY COWBOYS. CHICAGO, Aug. 6 .- A dispatch from Durango. al., says: "The 800 Indians at the Southern Ute Agency are again in a state of excitement over the killreservation on a roustabout trip through the Disap tented for weeks. A month ago 100 of them left the agency for the country to the west and south, which ountry is occupied by the cattlemen. Their depredations, such as killing cattle, burning grass, etc., have been reported from time to time, and a collision between them and the cowbers has been expected sair. In anticipation of such trouble, two companies of soldiers have been stationed on Disappointment Creek. The killing occurred about sixty miles west of Durango. The particulars have not been received and probably never will be, as the cowboys keep such affairs a secret among themselves. The Utes at the agency are reported to be in a deplorable condition. Disease is fast diminishing their ranks. Three cars ago they numbered 1,100. Now they are only 800 strong. During the past year about 100 of them have died, while there have been only fourteen births."

GREENBACKERS FOR PROHIBITION. CHICAGO, Aug. 6 .- A dispatch from Indianapolis says: "The Greenback State Convention met iere yesterday. A platform was adopted which demands, among other things, that the Government should curity, at interest not exceeding 3 per cent; also de-mands an amendment to the State constitution prohibiting the impertation, manufacture and sale of intextest-ing liquors as beverages. A ticket was nominated heade-by E. S. Pope, of Marion, for Lieutenaut-Governor, wit I. B. Mitroy, of Carroll County, for Secretary of State.

STATE SOLDIERS IN COMPETITION. GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 6 .- The Interstate

drill for prizes worth \$15,000 was begun at Camp Magruder yesterday. Pifty companies are in campernor Ireland spoke and in the course of his remarks briefly alluded to the controversy between the United States and Mexico, and while he counselled peace, he arroughy intimated that aterner measures might be found necessary. In that event, he said, the element before him was ready to defend the State and Nation.

REPUBLICANS UNUSHED OUT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 6 (Special), -A number of influential Republicans have been in this city for several days conferring together. E. M. Brayton, chairman of the last State Republican Executive Committee,

PRICE THREE CENTS. SQUIRE WILL CALL IT A JOKE

A HINT AS TO WHAT HIS DEFENCE WILL BE-SOME INTERESTING TESTIMONY BY JAMES C.

SPENCER, FRANKLIN EDSON AND JOHN O'BRIEN. The prosecution in the case of the Commisstoners of Accounts against Rollin M. Squire whispered ogether earnestly yesterday morning as they met in Mayor Grace's office and seemed full of business. It was quickly noised about that they were preparing to light the fuse of the bomb whose explosion is expected

to overthrow Commissioner Squire. The room quickly filled up. Ex-Senator Gibbs. Lawson N. Fuller and Aqueduct Commissioner Spencer were among the spec-tators. Colonel Ingersoll sauntered in and took his seas bestife Mr. Strahan. He leaned his head on his hand and looked thoughtfully at his boots. Mr. Strahan's genial face shone amiably around. He takes everything as a joke, except Mayor Grace. The accusers, Commissioners of Accounts Shearman and Adamson, sat with the prosecuting counsel, Mr. Peckham and "Citizen"

The case had been closed the previous day with the evidence on the fourth charge. The fifth was read, and it had been announced that yesterday's session would be begun with testimony upon this charge, which relates to the Fifth-ave, pavement. But when the Mayor called up the case Mr. Milier summoned Gilbort M. Speir, jr., as his first witness, and it became evident that the Squire-Flynn letter was to be produced. Mr. Miller be-

Q - Did you know Hubert O. Thompson! A.-Very well indeed.

well indeed.
Q -You saw him often! A.-Very.
Q -How often! A.-Several times a week.
Q -You saw him frequently just before his death.
A - Yes.
Q - Did you see him on July 19! A. -I did.
Q - Where! A.-In my office.
Q - Did you have a conversation with him! A.-I

Q.—Did you see him on July 191 A.—I did.
Q.—Where A.—In my office.
Q.—Did you have a conversation with him? A.—I did.
Q.—When he left your office where did he go? A.—To see Mayor Grace.
Q.—Where did you leave him? A.—He asked me to go with him to see the Mayor. I said I would and we came together to this building. He and Chamberlain Ivins went into the Mayor's private office, and I waited for them until they came out. I parted with Mr. Thompson in front of this building.
Q.—Did Mr. Thompson show you a letter purporting to have been written by Commissioner Squire? A.—He did.
Q.—Is that the one [presenting the witness a letter]? A.—I ed.
Q.—Where did he get it? A.—I don't know of my own knowledge. I only know where he said he got it.
Q.—Where was that?
Mr. Straham—I desire at this stage in the testimony of the witness to make a statement. Of course Mr. Miller and Mr. Peckham know well enough that they have no right under heaven to ask such questions. It is definitely actifed that the rules of evidence govern this proceeding, and it is wrong and incompetent to ask a witness to tell conversations at which Mr. Squire was not present, and to put in as evidence against him what one man says of what somebody else tod him to be a fact. Nevertheless, my client desires that there shall be the fullest and freest laditude given to the prosecution with resard to this letter. He wishes to the prosecution with resard to the letter. He wishes to the prosecution with resard to the letter. He wishes to the prosecution with resard to the streat that there shall be got it from his safe deposit vanit. He asked me to read it and said he had concluded to surrender it to Mayor Grace.

Q. by Mr. Miller,—Answer, if you please, A.—He said he said he had.
Q.—Do you know Maurlee R. Fiyu? A.—Yes.
Q.—When he came out of the Mayor's office and met you cutaide this building what did he say about this letter! A.—I asked him if he had given the letter up and he said he had.
Q.—Do you know may him if A.—For five or six years.
Q.—Dit you have you k

chentally.

Q-What took place? A. He said there was a certain paper belonging to him and Mr. Thompson jointly in Mr. Thompson's safe. I said! I did not think it was there or anywhere among Mr. Thompson's effects the Did he say what the paper was? A.—Not di-

The life as rectly.

A.—Indirectly? A.—Well, I inferred what he meant?

Q.—What was your inference? A.—I took it that no alinded to the letter you have just shown me.

Mr. Miller [to Mr. Strahan]—He is your witness

Mr. Strahau—I have no questions to ask him.

William J. Lyon, the auditor of the Finance Department, was called and asked for his opinion as to wit familiar with Mr. Squire's signature and believed the signature on the letter to be his, but he was in doubt about the body of the document as he had never seen any of Mr. Squire's handwriting except his signature. Mr. Lyon was excused and D. Lowber Smith, formerly the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, was called,

He said he was entirely familiar with Mr. Squire's out to hand it over, but Mr. Peck ham prevented him. "Not yet," said Mr. Peckham; "it is not offered in evidence yet."

"But you have marked it for identification," said Mr. Strahan, "and that entitles me to see it."

"Oh, no, it does not," cried the two prosecutors in concert. "Well, we'll see about that," retorted Mr. Strahan, rising. "You will please vacate the witness-stand, Mr.

smith. I want to cross-examine the last witness, Mr. Lyon." "You can't do it now, and you shan't see the letter,"

Mr. Strahan's face grew purple and he cried out that he was insuited. Mr. Miller took no notice of him,

but asked the witness if the letter was in Mr. Squire's handwriting. "I object !" shouted Mr. Strahan. "Stop, sir, d n'e you dare answer!"

But Mr. Smith, who was removed by Mr. Squire, was an eager witness against him, and went on with his answer, that he should say it was Mr. Squire's handwriting without any doubt whatever. " This is contemptible," said Mr. Strahan.

The letter was then offered in evidence and handed over to the defence. Mr. Strahan and Colonel Ingersoil looked it over and returned it, saying that there was no objection to its admission.

objection to its admission.

Q. by Mr. Miller, Do you know Maurice B. Fiyan F. A. Very well.

Q. Did you see him in the Department of Public Works often while you were Mr. Squire's deputy! A.—He was there constantly. Pretty much all the business to a telephone did was to call up Mr. Flyan, and if the telephone did not fetch him over.

Q.—Did Flyan direct the business of the department! A.—Not that I know of, except in the matter of appointments.

Q.—How about appointments! A.—Well, I submitted all appointments to Mr. Squire. He would frequently say to me that he was not ready to act upon them just now, as he wished to consult with Mr. Flyan.

Mr. Strahan, in cross-examination, asked the witness.

Mr. Strahan, in cross-examination, asked the witness

only one question. Q.—Commissioner Squire removed you from the posi-tion of depute, and he not! A.—Yes, sir. Q. (re-direct)—Why! A.—The only answer he gave was that it was a political necessity. Mr. Miller then read the Squire-F yan lett- , s fo-

NEW YORK, December 26, 18-4. MAURICE B. PLYNN, 697.

DIAM SIZ: In consideration of your securing not less than DIAM SIZ: In consideration of your securing not less than four County Democracy Aldermen who shall vote for my confirmation as Commissioner of Fabric Works in the event that firm that security of the Mayor shall send in my mans for that office. I hereby tagree to pace my resignation as commissioner, in case of my agree to pace my resignation as decever you may demonstrate, in rour hands absenver you may demonstrate my continuation, in rour hands absenver you may demonstrate my continuation of the property of the proper

Mr. Miller also offered in evidence the following 1 to r taken from the flies of the Mayor's office:

taken from the files of the Mayor's office:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

NO. 31 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1885.

How WILLIAM R. GRAGE. Mayor.

Sin: In view of the recurrence of the rumors of resignations affecting my official self, giving rise to continued and profiless discussion, and the fact that the lapse of time has made them, one and all, groundless, permit me respectfully to notify your Honor that any and all alleged resignations, claimed to be in existence prior to this date, signed or insigned by me, bearing my official name—if any such shall reach your hands—are hereby revoked and withdrawn.

Allow me to carnestly repeat to you now what I said to you in person, January 2, 1885, viz. My only desire, as commissioner of Public Works, is to merit your approval as Mayor, and to confined the afairs of my department so as to win the continentation of the citizens whose interests are intrusted to my care. I am very respectfully yours.

Commissioner of Public Works.

Frederick W. Brown was called and testified that he was now a messenger in the Custom House. Until Fabruary 1, 1856, he had been for five years a messenger in the Department of Public Works. He knew Mr. Frynn 1 had seen him often in the department: probably every day and even oftener. He did not know that Flynn ran the office, but it looked like it. He understood Flynn's business was that of a contractor. He often saw

him there when Thompson was commissioner. Thomas Houlthan, another Custom House messenger, who had been discharged by Mr. Squire, testified to about the same facts. He said that waen Flynn came into the department there was nosending in of eards, rie simply walked right in. Mr. Strahan took a hack at this witness who, like D. Lowber Smith, seemed to show a

Q.—How long had you been a measonger before you were first out? A.—Since 1877.
Q.—You were there in Thompson's time? A.—Yes.
O.—Dut you ever see Flynn in the Department thea?
A.—Sometimes. good deal of feeling,